

# Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by *Martha Westover*

## Be Beautiful

Do Not Allow Fashion's Whims to Spoil Lines

BY ABIGAIL MOORE.  
Just now fashion calls for a lavish use of lace and other trimmings, all of which is a menace to lines. Only an artist can manage to continue them through interruptions of frills and furrows, but upon doing so depends the success of the gown, preserving it from an appearance of fussiness that is never by any chance attractive.

For the benefit of the home dress-maker it should be explained that folds, without losing the careless effect that is their chief charm, should assume a general direction. They may twist and fall in here and out there, but they tend all one way.

There should always be one important line that conspicuously serves as a cue to the rest of the dress. There should also be a straight line—always one straight line, whatever the design of the gown.

This is one of the laws of dress design, and the line is sometimes called the "line of dignity" because, however frilly and flippant a frock may be, here is this one line that saves its reputation. By lengthening or shortening the line, by raising or lowering it, apparent height and slenderness are affected. In the same way draperies may be adjusted to conceal defects in the lines of the figure.

Every woman should cultivate, if she hasn't it naturally, an appreciation of the lines of her own figure and then adapt the prevailing fashions to them. Instead of many women adopting a mode because it is popular, forgetting that it was created not for them, but for trade purposes.

Dress is an expression of character and a powerful aid to a pleasing personality. The woman who neglects to make the most of it is not taking advantage of all possibilities that lie within her power.

### MENU

**Breakfast.**  
Oranges Oatmeal  
Poached Eggs on Toast  
Coffee  
**Luncheon.**  
Clam Fritters  
English Muffins, Toasted  
Stewed Apples Sugar Cookies  
Coffee  
**Dinner.**  
Tomato Bisque  
Pot Roast of Beef, Brown Dressing  
Mashed Potatoes Spinach  
Apple and Nut Salad  
Laver Cake Coffee

**Clam Fritters.**  
Beat two egg yolks and a saltspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a cup of flour, a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a dash of vinegar, salt and pepper to taste, and a half cup of clam juice. Mix well and let it stand two hours. Add chopped clams, hard or soft, till the batter is thick enough to drop from a spoon. Fry in deep, hot oil, use deep, hot oil, fry quickly, and drain on paper in the oven, or put on the griddle in thin cakes, and fry.



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## The Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF  
**EUGENE MARIE CHANTRELLE**

One of the most conspicuous trials of wife poisoning in the annals of Scottish criminal jurisprudence was that of Eugene Marie Chantrelle. The convicted poisoner was a Frenchman by birth, who, on August 11, 1866, married Elizabeth Cullen Dyer in Edinburgh, one of his pupils in a fashionable boarding school in which he was a teacher of the languages.

Before going to Scotland, Chantrelle had spent several years in America, although of his movements and occupations in this country nothing definitely is known. Almost from the first the marriage was an unhappy one. Again and again the wife was compelled to take refuge with her mother. Chantrelle had several times threatened to take her life. Only the wife's deep affection for their four children kept her from a separation.

To poison his wife had been Chantrelle's favorite form of threat. In October, 1877, he insured the life of his wife for \$5,000, the policy being so framed as to take effect only in the case of her death by accident. Up to New Year's Day, 1878, Madame Chantrelle had been in good health. She had allowed her servant a holiday on the day and night of the 29th, and children remained at home.

On the return of the servant she found her mistress in bed with her baby beside her. She complained of being ill, and the servant administered to her and went to her own room. She left the light burning and heard nothing more during the night.

When the servant rose the following morning she heard a moaning sound proceeding from the room of her mistress and went to see the cause and discovered that Madame Chantrelle was unconscious. The girl at once summoned the husband, who was asleep in an adjoining room, or apparently so. He came to his wife's bedroom and sent the servant out of the room on a pretext, and when she returned she found the body of his wife lying on the floor, and there was a very strong smell of gas, which she had not previously noticed.

The husband went for a physician, and also directed that his wife's mother should be brought to the house. The dying woman was sent to the Royal Infirmary, where Professor MacLaren, upon examination, found that the symptoms were not indicative of gas, but of arsenic poisoning. Madame Chantrelle died that afternoon without regaining consciousness.

On the following day a post-mortem examination was held and subsequent investigation showed that the arsenic suspicion awakened by the peculiar circumstances attending the deceased's illness and death, and on the afternoon of Saturday, January 5, 1878, immediately after the wife's funeral, Chantrelle was arrested and taken to the Calton Prison.

The preparation of the case for trial was several months, and it was not until April 8 that he was indicted. The trial began on Tuesday, May 7. The judge, who sat at the hearing was Lord Justice-Clerk Moncreiff. The prisoner was brought to the house. The judge, who sat at the hearing was Lord Justice-Clerk Moncreiff. The prisoner was brought to the house. The judge, who sat at the hearing was Lord Justice-Clerk Moncreiff. The prisoner was brought to the house.

For the prosecution there appeared the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General, Watson, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Tray-



ner, assisted by J. P. B. Robertson and Thomas Shaw. The trial lasted four days, of which three were occupied with the evidence, and the fourth with the speeches of counsel, the judge's charge to the jury, and the verdict and sentence.

It was clearly proven that Chantrelle was acquainted with the uses and effects of poisons, that he had endeavored in his possession, that he had endeavored to create a false impression as to his wife's death, that his protestations of innocence before the trial, and the fact of any crime were inconsistent with the demeanor of an innocent man, etc.

At five minutes past 4, on May 10, the jury retired and was out an hour and ten minutes. The prisoner was found guilty. His calmness did not forsake him. The verdict was received with cheers by the large crowd assembled in Parliament Square.

The judicial warrant appointing the execution to take place on the morning of Friday, May 31, was delivered to the civil authorities on May 13. A long petition was given up, containing a great many signatures, and was presented to the Home Secretary, but with no avail. Almost up to his start for the place of execution the prisoner buoyed himself with the hope of a commutation of his sentence. To the last the convicted man refrained from indicating anything with relation to his crime that could be construed into a confession of his guilt, and in a letter he wrote the night before he was executed he made the request to his children that he wished them to distinctly understand that he never killed their mother.



THE SMALL HAT

### PARIS EXPLOITS

#### YE SCOTCH PLAID

(Special Correspondence of The Times-Dispatch.)

Paris, March 5.  
Plaid taffeta plays an important role in some of the spring models recently launched on the Boulevard stages. One firm selected this material chiefly for skirts, whereas an opposition establishment only uses it for lower tunic bodies. Let us discuss the merits of each style. In the plaid skirt, accompanying a loose-fitting coat in dark blue serge, the lines are cut slanting.

The matrix surrounds the figure tightly and fastens at the side.

**Coat Finishes.**  
The coat has a Claudine collar of white linen and a pleated skirt of the same material visible to the waist. Frills of narrow Valenciennes encircle the long sleeves in lingerie beneath the sleeves proper in dark blue serge, reaching in kimono pattern to the elbow. A neat white linen tie completes the Claudine collar, and the narrow box pleated skirt is held with three mother-of-pearl buttons.

**Taffeta Tunic.**  
The plaid taffeta chosen for the long tunic bodice has wide cerise stripes inspired by the Marie Antoinette period, and, with the exception of the sleeves, falling perpendicularly from the shoulders. A draped band of the same material surrounds the waist and ties in a loose bow at the back. The bodice opens over a corselet of dark blue serge, which is also used for the rather slight skirt, for, though we are allowed more width for walking purposes, our visiting toilettes will still remain rather narrow.

**Scalloped Tunic.**  
The tunic of this pretty plaid has a scalloped hem; it barely reaches the knees on one side, and stops half-way to the ankles on the other. From all accounts the slanting movement of tunics will be most popular this spring. Above the dark blue velvet corselet appears the indispensable vest in frilled white linen, but this trimming is not repeated at the wrists. The hat, completing this gown is a small shape in black straw, with a wide brim concealing the crown, trimmed toward the back with a couple of dark blue and black wings.

### SUITABLE DRESSES FOR MISS SIXTEEN

It is so difficult to dress a girl sixteen or seventeen, and though the problem of finding suitable clothes is one that faces all mothers of growing daughters, one finds wide selection of ready-made garments suited to this purpose. Pretty frocks for girls are more often seen than formerly.

In choosing frocks, a great deal depends on the girl herself.

Dainty attire is not invariably for the young person who considers the care of gowns and hats a perfectly unnecessary waste of time. Miss Sixteen, with opinions of this kind, needs a certain amount of training before any respect for her garments can be instilled effectively, and though the majority of girls to-day are as anxious to be as well turned out as their grown-up sisters, the tomboy maiden still remains, and the difficulties of clothing her accordingly.

**An Invaluable Training.**  
One has often heard it said that rough and serviceable materials, serge and holland in dark colors, and such like, are all that should be used as a girl's outfit, but this is a great mistake. No girl will ever learn to value her things and take a pride in her appearance if only supplied with garments of a workmanlike, but ugly type. An occasional pretty gown, a becoming hat, soft colors, and light underlinen will, by their very charm, teach her better than a hundred words the necessity for care where her possessions are concerned. This being the case, it is wisest to exercise great care in choosing a girl's clothes, and, what is more, she should be allowed to make her own suggestions and have her individual ideas carried out as far as they are compatible with good taste and common sense.

Mother who do this are laying the foundations of a practical knowledge in the details of dress and expenditure that will prove invaluable in after years.

One design is a charming suggestion for an outdoor frock exactly suited to the needs of the school girl, now that the weather is getting warmer. The material used should be fine navy serge or cloth, the vest and collar of white silk being made detachable so as to be easily washed or replaced, the belt of purple and blue plaid ribbon, and groups of smoked pearl buttons to decorate the stitching down the centre of the front.

Occasionally a touch of brilliancy is obtained through the intervention of a shirred sash of rich patterned ribbon. This is charming with a dress of black satin. Three-piece suits of taffeta are the latest.

## ALBANIANS REFUSE TO SUBMIT TO TAXES

Question of Finance Is Greatest Difficulty Facing New Ruler.

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

OF all the difficulties that confront the new ruler of Albania, the chief is undoubtedly that of finance. For the people over whom he has now begun to reign are unalterably opposed to the payment of any taxes. For hundreds of years past they have refused to submit to imposts of any kind, and whenever the Sublime Porte endeavored to secure payment thereof, sanguinary insurrections ensued. The only Albanians from whom it was possible, by means of costly military operations, to collect any revenue at all were those in the relatively flat portion of the country. But the mountain tribes, in their inaccessible fastnesses, were virtually beyond reach, and the Turkish government finally abandoned the attempt. It must be borne in mind that the greater part of Albania is extremely mountainous.

Perhaps the most powerful and numerous group of all the tribes is that of the Mirdites, dominating all Northern Albania, whose chief is Prince Bibdoda, head of the ancient Albanian house of Glon Markut, an elderly man, with a wonderful past, who held the rank of general and of pasha in the Turkish army. A perfect giant, he bears a marked resemblance to the King of Montenegro. He expresses his good will towards King William of Albania, and promises to support him, especially in his projects for the establishment of schools, of defenses, in the organization of a national army, of courts of justice, in the construction of railways, highroads, etc. But he declares that it is absolutely useless for the King to expect to obtain all the money needed for this and for the payment of the interest on the Albanian loan, through direct taxation, since the Albanians, he declares, have no money, and cannot and will not pay any taxes.

The King, he declares, can obtain all the money he wants by the sale of mining and other industrial concessions in Albania to foreign capitalists. In one word, the Albanians are firmly resolved not to contribute a cent towards the new order of things, or the development of their country, but to rely entirely upon foreign nations for the purpose.

Nor will they contribute the labor, even if paid for it. For the Albanian man is far too proud, and, it may be added, also too lazy to work. He has never been accustomed to labor of any kind. He leaves that wholly to the women, who are more or less the beasts of burden of the country. So that if any foreign capitalists purchase concessions of one kind or another in Albania they will have to import their labor from abroad.

I may add that the views of Prince Bibdoda are those of all the other chiefs of Albania. They are one and all firmly determined to pay no taxes, just in the same way that their tribesmen are resolved to do no work. The court of the new King of Albania is composed as follows: Its grand master is Captain Haxhi Thaqe von Troha, of the Prussian army. The military secretary is Captain Castaldi, of the Italian army. The political secretary of King William is the former Austrian Vice-Consul Buchberger, who spent a number of years in the Austrian consular service in Albania. The physician of the court is the German Dr. Berghausen, of Cologne. The private secretary is Captain Heaton Armstrong, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, in the English army.

The ladies in waiting of the Queen are Baronesses von Pfuhl and Von Alten. The steward of the royal household is an Englishman of the name of Clark. The accountant is former Paymaster Jarnstich, of the Alexander Regiment of the Prussian Guards. Miss Wharton, an Englishwoman, is the governess of the little boy and girl of the royal couple, and it is intended to appoint the wives of several of the principal Albanian chieftains and of the heads of the leading families to the honorary office of dame du palais of the Queen.

The King abandoned his project of bringing to Albania a bodyguard composed of privates and noncommissioned officers of the cavalry regiment in which he served.

**Spring's Cotton Textures.**  
Sheer crepe with China flowers. Mingled raine, contrasting colored nois. Flowered crepe with French print designs. White crepe with colored plumes border. Ratine, soft new shades, old-time checks. Brocaded chiffon velours in white and colors. Hugh tufted dots in color, on sheer linen. Wide white chiffon velours with alternating ratine cord. Sheer lace striped crepe voile, white and colors. Wide colored stripes, featured in voile and in crepe. Wide cord chiffon velours in softest orange, red, blue, olive, etc.

**A NEW BLOUSE.**

They're ubiquitous. Blouses are now ruffled. Blouses are more or less ruffled. Hardly a sleeve is to be found without a ruffle.

Some ruffles are even made in double effect.

Yet others are single, but stand up instead of falling.

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Broad at Third.

the German army in which he held the rank of major, and is now engaged in the formation of a bodyguard of 200 young Albanians, picked as far as possible from the various leading tribes, on the nomination of their respective chieftains, so as to avoid jealousies. They are being drilled by young Prussian officers, who have been allowed to volunteer for service in Albania. But, inasmuch as most of these men composing the bodyguard will obey their own chiefs in preference to the new King, and, moreover, they belong to tribes that have been for hundreds of years engaged in blood feuds with one another, it will be a matter of some difficulty to maintain any sort of discipline among them, or to rely upon their complete loyalty and devotion to the ruler whom they are supposed to guard.

That Emperor Nicholas has become reconciled, in a measure, to the organate marriage of his only brother, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, is shown by the fact that he has bestowed upon the lady the Russian title of the name of a large estate owned by the grand duke. It is as Countess Brassow that she appears in the pages of the Almanach de Gotha for 1914, where she is described as born Natalie Scheremetevsky of Moscow, thirty-four years of age, and the divorced wife of M. von Woulffert.

The marriage is designated in the Almanach de Gotha as "non egal de naissance," that is to say, asmorganatic. Moreover, the grand duke has been allowed to retain all his military offices and honors, whereas his uncle, Grand Duke Paul, and his cousin, Grand Duke Michael Michaelavitch, are each of them deprived of all their military honors and offices on marrying without the Czar's permission, and in defiance of his protestations.

Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch and Countess Brassow, who have taken Lord Lytton's country seat at Knebworth, in Hertfordshire, for a term of years, have been dining and luncheon quite frequently in London during the past winter, and are now in the South of France. Grand Duke Michael, prior to his departure for the Continent, was a good deal of his aunt, Queen Alexandra, and of his cousin, Princess Victoria, to whom he has always been greatly attached from his earliest boyhood, and has been much at Marlborough House, and at Sandringham. But there is no record of their having seen the countess, and if she has been there, it has been quite privately. The couple have been described as having taken place at Vienna on October 15, 1911.

The widowed Marquise Arthus de Montalembert, who has just passed away, at her Italian castle near Allassio, at the age of eighty-one, was a daughter of the fifth Duc de Praslin, and was fourteen years old at the time of the sensational murder of her mother, under circumstances of great provocation, by her father, in Paris. The fifth duke, who had killed his wife with a sword, was tried for his life by the Chamber of Peers of France. But before his doom could be pronounced, it was announced that he had committed suicide in prison by means of poison.

The funeral which followed was notitious. For the fifth duke, who had shielded the memory of the duchess during the trial, of her alleged suicide for nearly a quarter of a century, during which time he was supported by an allowance contributed by his daughter, Marie, the late Marquise de Montalembert, who married five years after the tragedy, and by her brothers and sisters, none of whom manifested any pity for their father, but a great deal for their father. The Marquise's eldest brother, and sixth duke, married Miss Elizabeth Forbes, of New York, who still survives, residing at Montone, and is the eldest of her sons by this union, who is the present and seventh Duc de Praslin, married to the widow of Charles H. Payne, of Boston, Mass.

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